

# 300 Drown on P. & O. Liner Torpedoed off Crete; American Consul Aboard; Few Believed Saved

## PEACE ARGOSY SPLITS ABROAD AS FORD LANDS

Dr. Aked Quits After Breakdown; Students Leave Party.  
DR. COOK BIDS REST GODSPEED  
Remaining Delegates Anxious to Reach Meeting at The Hague.

By THEODORE N. POCKMAN.  
(By Cable to The Tribune.)  
Copenhagen, Jan. 1.—Dr. Charles F. Aked, credited with having been the inspiration of the Ford Peace Argosy, has suffered a nervous breakdown and quit the expedition. Like Governor Hanna of North Dakota, who is ill with gastric fever, he remains behind to recoup his shattered nerves in a Stockholm hospital.  
About one-third of the members of the party, the majority of whom are students, will leave the crusade here, before it goes on to The Hague, where unbridled discussion and publicity abound.  
The reason assigned for the students' departure is that it was thought undesirable for them to incur the risk of the journey across the North Sea.  
Ten of the secretarial force, who were assigned to Stockholm, will sail for Copenhagen by the Christiania, and those for home, Mrs. G. D. Latus, of Pittsburgh, who brought her two children for the cutting, is also returning.  
The expedition has obtained information that it will possibly take six days more time than is usually required for the voyage to The Hague, on account of the ship being required to move only in the daytime. Members of the expedition express a desire to reach The Hague, as they are unable to obtain publicity or hold meetings in Copenhagen.

The delegates celebrated New Year's Eve unapologetically by a brilliant banquet in a local resort called "The Shooting Garden." A dove show is in progress at a local exhibition hall.  
Dr. Frederick Cook is here on his way home from Horns, where the head hunters are peaceful at present. He is staying at the Palace Hotel, which is the peace headquarters, and says he declines to participate in the expedition.  
The American Minister, Mr. C. G. Latus, who is staying at the Palace Hotel, which is the peace headquarters, and says he declines to participate in the expedition.  
The German Consul here also refuses to aid the expedition. A notice handed to each delegate on his or her arrival here, says that the expedition is not recognized by the German Government, and that the German authorities will not permit the expedition to land in Germany.  
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**Ford, III, Arrives To-day; Wife and Son to Meet Him**  
Henry Ford will arrive on the Bergenfjord, of the Scandinavian-American Line, early to-day. The ship reached Copenhagen at 10 o'clock last night. Mr. Ford will be met at the Hotel Bristol, at Forty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, about 9 o'clock this morning. Mr. Ford will be met at the pier by his wife and son, Edsel, if the latter is able to leave his room in the Waldorf. Since leaving Detroit he has been fighting an attack of the grip.  
If Mr. Ford is as ill as the reports have led most persons to believe, it is possible that both he and his son will be sent to a local hospital to occupy adjoining rooms until they are able to make the trip home.  
A wireless from Mr. Ford reached Miss Amelia Bingham's home, at 103 Riverside Drive, yesterday morning, stating that the body of Lloyd Bingham would be shipped home to his wife on the next ship leaving a Norwegian port. Miss Bingham's sister, who is taking charge of the actress's affairs, said the message was very unsatisfactory, as there was no mention of the date of the shipping and that the body was given for not bringing the body to a local hospital to occupy adjoining rooms until they are able to make the trip home.  
Miss Bingham returned to "The New Henrietta" company only because she felt she could not stand the strain of waiting indefinitely, for in spite of several wireless messages sent to Mr. Ford no answer was received until yesterday morning.  
"It was very hard for Amelia to go back to her work," said Miss Bingham's sister, "but, after all, work is the best thing for her just now. She was terribly broken up, and the whole thing has been most unhappy and unfortunate. Mr. Bingham went against his sister's wishes, for she felt the trip was too much for him at that time. He went because he hoped to do some little good."  
"We really do not feel we can say anything more about it since things have turned out as they have. It certainly is very hard on my sister, but she is a brave girl, and went back to her work."

## KAISER ADDRESSES HIS TROOPS

Berlin, Jan. 1.—"Comrades: Another year of severe fighting has elapsed. Wherever a superior number of enemies has stormed our lines they have failed before your loyalty and bravery. Wherever I have sent you into battle you have gained a glorious victory. Thankful we remember to-day, above all, our brethren who joyfully gave their blood in order to gain security for our beloved at home and imperishable glory for the Fatherland. What they have begun we shall accomplish, with God's gracious help.  
"In impotent madness, enemies from the West and East, from the North and South, will seek to deprive us of all that makes life worth living. They long ago buried the hope to conquer us in honest fighting. On the weight of their masses, on the starvation of our entire people, on the influence of their campaign of calumny, which is as mischievous as it is malicious, they believe they can still reckon.  
"Their plans will not succeed. Before the spirit of determination which imperiously unites the army and those at home their hopes will be miserably disappointed. With a will to discharge the duty to the Fatherland to the last breath and determination to secure victory, we enter the new year with God for the protection of the Fatherland and for Germany's greatness."

## POINCARÉ HAILS FRENCH ARMY

Paris, Jan. 1.—"Nineteen hundred and sixteen will be our year of victory.  
"Everywhere it is the same—a determined resolution to hold fast, to endure and to vanquish," says the message. "Every one knows the stakes of the war are great and that the outcome concerns not only our dignity, but our life. Shall we to-morrow be the vassals of a foreign empire? Shall our industries, our commerce, our agriculture be placed forever under the influence of a power which openly flatters itself on aspiring to universal domination, or shall we safeguard our economic independence and national autonomy?  
"It is a terrible problem, which admits of no halfway solution. Any peace which came to us with suspicious form and equivocal purpose would bring us only dishonor, ruin and servitude. The free and pure genius of our race, our most venerated traditions, the ideas which are dearest to us, the interests of our citizens, the fortunes of our country, the soul of the nation—everything which has been left by our ancestors and all that we ourselves own—would be the prey of Germanic brutality.  
"Who, then, would, by impatience or lassitude, thus sell to Germany the past and future of France? Yes, certainly, the war is long. It is rigorous and it is bloody, but how much future suffering are we spared by our present suffering? No French person desired this war. All the governments since 1871 have endeavored to avoid such a war. Now that it has been declared against us in spite of ourselves we must carry it on with our faithful allies until we have gained victory, the annihilation of German militarism and the entire reconstitution of France. To permit ourselves to falter, even momentarily, would be to be ungrateful to our dead and to betray posterity."

## VIRGINIA FOLK MEET WILSON AND BRIDE

President Holds First New Year's Reception in Hotel.  
Hot Springs, Va., Jan. 1.—President Wilson held his first official New Year's reception this evening in the lobby of the hotel here where he and Mrs. Wilson are spending their honeymoon. He shook hands with about 500 persons and later was host at a public tea.  
The line of callers, mostly country people from a radius of thirty miles about Hot Springs, was received by President and Mrs. Wilson as they stood before a fireplace near the hotel entrance. Mr. Wilson greeted each cordially and smilingly introduced him to the bride. Mrs. Wilson was dressed in an elaborate costume of one of the paler shades of Belgian blue. The high collar and flowing sleeves were wired with a chemise of white tulle caught with a pin of diamonds and platinum. Orchids formed the centre of her corsage. Her gloves, a pair of black velvet, were clasped her left wrist. The costume was completed by a black velvet hat to which a black velvet veil was attached by a spray of black gaura feathers.  
At the tea Mrs. Wilson officiated at a small table set apart for herself and her husband.  
Information regarding the situation with Austria was forwarded to the President by Secretary Lansing to-day, but its nature was not made public. Mr. Wilson said he could not form any opinion until he had more complete information.

## SING SING TRUSTY STROLLS TO LIBERTY

Mutual Leaguer 'Escapes in Overcoat He Steals.  
"Tough Tony" Mareno, a well known as a hold-up man, now better known as an officer of the Mutual Welfare League at Sing Sing, donned an overcoat and hat and walked away from the prison yesterday evening.  
"Tough Tony," who had been particularly friendly to Warden Osborne and had aided him in pushing the work of the welfare organization, was left in the office of the prison last evening. Shortly after 10 o'clock he appropriated a long overcoat and a guard's black hat and, thus covering his prison garb, walked out the front door and sauntered down the walk to liberty. The alarm was sent out a short time later and his description was telephoned to the police here and throughout the neighborhood of the city.  
"Tough Tony's" departure is looked upon as an effort on his part to register a protest against the treatment accorded Warden Osborne. It is not thought that the police will have much trouble in finding him, however, as his face bears a brand, disfiguring scar, sustained in a fight with one of his former victims.  
"NEW YORK & FLORIDA SPECIAL."  
Pineat train to N. Y. P. M. daily, effective Jan. 3rd. Electrified throughout 1100 S. Wap.  
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## GIRLS CRUSHED ON FLYING SLED

Two Dashed Against Pole, Die—Boy Risks Life in Vain.  
AUTO LOOMS UP ON GLAZED PATH  
Tearing at Mile-a-Minute Pace, Youth's Efforts to Avoid Crash Fail.

Caldwell, N. J., Jan. 1.—Two high school girls dashed down the icy surface of Hatfield Slide, probably the fastest hobbled course in the country, to instant death this afternoon. As they were hurtled down the icy chute at more than a mile-a-minute clip their two boy companions tried to save them from the collision which cost their lives. The boys were injured, one probably fatally.  
The girls were Winifred Dailey and Helen Van Deventer, both of East Orange, N. J. They were seventeen years old. Their death ended a house party at the home of William Harold Van Wart, in Caldwell, that had provided entertainment to the younger set of the village during the holidays.  
William Little, Jr., son of Mayor Little of Caldwell, is in Mountainside Hospital, where it is said there is little prospect of his recovery. He might have escaped serious injury had he not tried to save the girl passengers on his bob.

**Automobile Blocks Road.**  
Little, who is nineteen years old, took his new bobbed car over to the Van Wart home in the morning and invited the two girls and Alfred Norris, a Princeton student, who was a guest at the house party, to go over to Hatfield Hill, whose prime condition already had drawn a crowd of amusement seekers. The hill is more than half a mile long, is very steep and is renowned for bobbing, although dangerous because of the rises that obscure the bottom of the road.  
The coasting party had made the trip from the mountain top several times. The young people noticed that it was faster than it had been when covered in thirty seconds at the international bobsled contests a year ago. They were making a final trip, when Little, who was steering, caught sight of an automobile, directly in the path of the sled, about halfway between top and bottom of the slide.

There was no time to think. Little tried to steer through a narrow gap between the vehicle and a telegraph pole. He miscalculated by a few inches. Seeing his error the boy threw himself back to save the girls.  
He was too late. The sled crashed into the pole, dashed the sled and the girls against it. Miss Van Deventer's skull was crushed. Death was instant. Miss Dailey's neck was broken and Little was crushed about the face and body as the wrecked sled buried him in debris.  
**Dead Taken to Their Host's**  
The Rev. Nelson B. Chester, who was walking short distance away, ran to the rescue. Believing Miss Dailey still alive, he carried her into a house. A physician pronounced her dead.  
Norris had been thrown from the rear of the sled as it swerved from the centre of the road. He was shot along the icy face of the hill and came to an abrupt stop beneath the wheels of the automobile that caused the accident. His injuries consisted chiefly of cuts which, while painful, will not prove serious.  
The bodies of the two girls were taken back to the Van Wart home, where a sad circle of young people—those who had made up the house party and their friends—grouched about them. Despairing suggestions were made about the responsibility for the accident, but the police and coroner decided that the driver of the auto was guilty.

Russell Dustin, nineteen years old, was the driver of the machine that blocked the pathway of the bob. He said he saw the coasters just as he was about to cross the road and had immediately stopped. He believed he had ample space for the sled to continue straight down the slide. For that reason he made no attempt to back his machine away in the brief period given him for decision.  
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## PERSIA'S LOSS RENEWS CRISIS

Capital Fears Break With Austria Threatens.  
DOUBT VALUE OF DISAVOWAL  
Officials Say Blame Cannot Be Shifted to Commander.

**Austria's Promise:**  
"The Imperial and Royal Government agrees thoroughly with the American Cabinet that the sacred commandments of humanity must be observed also in war. The Imperial and Royal Government can also substantially concur in the principle expressed that private ships, in so far as they do not attempt to escape or offer resistance, may not be destroyed without the persons aboard being brought into safety."  
**Austrian Practice:**  
Passenger liner Yasaka Maru sunk on December 21 without warning.  
Passenger liner Ville de la Clotat sunk on December 24 without warning, with loss of about seventy lives.  
Passenger liner Persia submarine-ran December 30, apparently without warning. Practically all passengers and crew lost.

Washington, Jan. 1.—A reaction from the evidence that the tension from the Teutonic allies was nearing an end, which followed the receipt of the Austrian note yesterday, swept over Washington to-day with the news that the British liner Persia had been torpedoed off the island of Crete. While officials are waiting for definite information, in the hope that some excuse for the action of the submarine will be found, they admit that the new outrage calls into grave question the value of the "concession" which the Austrian note contained.  
The Persia case, it is felt, presents an even sharper contrast between promise and performance than did the Arabic case. In the latter Persia had just given pledges to abstain from illegal acts in her submarine warfare, and the excuse was tenable that she had not yet been able to reach all her submarine commanders with the new instructions. But as Austria declares she has always held her submarines to the observance of the rules of civilized war, such an excuse cannot be offered, and the question of the sincerity of her dealings with this government is made clear-cut.

**State Department Will Act.**  
The certainty that, whatever the circumstances of the attack, the United States will be involved, added to the tension here to-night. This government has taken the stand that it will resent actions which place Americans in jeopardy, whether they are injured or not, and the fact that there were Americans on board insures action by the State Department. Only the amount of the indemnity that may be demanded will depend on the question of whether the Americans were actually killed.  
Apart from the chance that fuller information will show that the liner was attempting to escape when torpedoed and that the attack was thus justifiable, the only thing that stands in the way of a renewal of serious tension with Austria is the lack of legal proof of the nationality of the submarine. In neither the Yasaka Maru or the Ville de la Clotat cases did the

## AMERICAN CONSUL ABOARD PERSIA.



Robert McNeely, United States official, on his way to Aden, who may have been lost when submarine sank liner

## Asquith Has Saved His Government with Draft

His Decision Has Set a Sterner Stamp on Britain's Temper in the War, Declares John L. Garvin.

By JOHN L. GARVIN.  
[By Cable to The Tribune.]  
[Copyright 1916, by The Tribune Association.]  
London, Jan. 1.—Whatever is rung out with the old year, a memorable change has rung in with the new. Conscription has been adopted reluctantly, but once for all, by a Cabinet sure of an overwhelming endorsement by the nation. If serious Parliamentary opposition by the minority had forced Premier Asquith to appeal to the polls he would now sweep the country, and the dissenters would be snowed under.  
Had the Premier himself gone the other way or decided for postponement there would have been a severe political struggle. Even then the main issue, though more obstinately contested, would have been in no real doubt. As it is, Asquith has saved his government, responded just in time to the national protest against half measures and delay and set a sterner stamp on Britain's temper in the war.  
For a few days before and after Christmas the ministerial situation was far more critical than public opinion knew. In my last message to The Tribune I said anything might happen in politics, and indicated as plainly as discretion then permitted the acuteness of the Cabinet crisis. An overrun was avoided by an ace after ministers belonging to quite opposite sections had threatened to resign for quite opposite reasons—some because they were bent on wider compulsion; some because they would have none. The former included Austen Chamberlain, Lord Curzon and Lord Selborne. The latter included Chancellor of the Exchequer McKenna and President of the Board of Trade Runciman.  
Midway between these extremes, however, dramatic interest centred in Lloyd George. The revolutionary democrat of our domestic politics a few years ago is now the most vigorous leader of the patriotic struggle. In him shrewdness always gives eyes to audacity. Like all born captains in war and politics, his waiting, though he knows well how to wait, is a totally different thing from vague dallying. He watches his moment and times his stroke. More than any other of our statesmen, he understands our Continental allies and is understood by them.  
In this case Lloyd George held a middle position, but upon that he was quite uncompromising. He did not stand out for any general and final law of compulsion bearing upon all males of fighting age. So wide a measure isn't yet necessary and may never be. Married men are ready

## SCOTTS AT DRAFT IN BRITAIN TO OPERATE ON GREEK KING

German Writer Says Army Will Not Be Larger in Future.  
Berlin, Jan. 1. (By wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—Major Morant, military correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt, considers that two events stand out of the general situation, "these being Overseas News Agency," "these being British conscription and the Russian offensive on the Bessarabian front."  
"The military writer believes the British compulsory service to be a measure destined to throw dust into the eyes of England's satellites, and that the British army will by no means be larger in the future."  
"Major Morant is of the opinion that Great Britain still has before her heavy struggles at Salonica, in Egypt and Mesopotamia, without mentioning Flanders."  
"The Russian offensive is believed by Major Morant to be due principally to the situation resulting from the arrival in Russia recently of Anglo-French inspectors. General Ivanoff's efforts, however, the writer says, are doomed to failure, as the German and Austro-Hungarian positions must be considered unconquerable."  
**Professor Esselberg Will Perform "Slight Operation" at Athens.**  
London, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says that Professor Strazee Esselberg is expected to arrive on a Greek destroyer from Kavaia to perform a slight operation on King Constantine.  
**HENRY JAMES DECORATED**  
Author is Eleventh Civilian to Win British Order of Merit.  
London, Jan. 1.—The announcement that King George, in conferring New Year's honors, had bestowed the decoration of the Order of Merit on Henry James, the author, who renounced his American citizenship last July and became a British subject, recalls the fact that there are but eleven civilian members of this order. Among these are Viscount Morley, of Blackburn; Viscount Bryce, Thomas Hardy, the novelist, Sir George Trevelyan and Viscount Hallam.  
The order was instituted as a mark of special distinction for naval and military service or for work in art, literature and science.

## BRITISH LINER PERSIA SUNK NEAR CRETE

Hundreds on Board and Almost All May Be Lost.  
LONDON BLAMES AUSTRIAN CRAFT  
Three Americans and Lord Montagu Among the Passengers.

London, Jan. 1.—The British passenger ship Persia, with two or more Americans on board, has been sunk in the eastern Mediterranean by a submarine. The full story has not yet been told, but it is feared that the disaster, from the standpoint of loss of life among non-belligerent voyagers, will rank second only to the sinking of the Lusitania.  
Robert McNeely, of Monroe, N. C., who was on his way to take office as American Consul at Aden, Arabia, and Charles Grant, of Boston, were on the Persia.  
Unofficial figures indicate that there were about 160 passengers on board the Persia, a vessel of nearly 8,000 tons, and between 250 and 300 members of the crew. Four boats, each capable of carrying sixty persons, got away, and their occupants were picked up by a steamer bound for Alexandria.  
It has not been established how many were able to disembark on the small boats, but Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General here, in a message to Washington, based presumably on the British Admiralty's report, says that nearly all on board the Persia perished.  
The British steamship Abelia, of 3,650 tons, also has been sunk, probably in the Eastern Mediterranean.  
**Few Saved, Lloyd's Report.**  
A Lloyd's dispatch says that most of the passengers and crew of the Persia were lost. The vessel went down at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, this message said.  
Although the nationality of the submarine which sank the Persia has not been established, it is generally assumed to have been Austrian, since official German announcement was made recently that no German or Turkish submarines were operating in the Mediterranean.  
Officials of the Peninsular and Oriental Line say that they have received no details concerning the sinking of the Persia and do not know whether she received warning.  
The names of the passengers saved have not yet been received. They will be published as soon as possible. The company's statement says it is feared that "a large loss of life among the passengers and crew will be heavy." Passenger lists have not been published since the beginning of the war.  
A third American, Edward Rose, was on the Persia when it left London. He is a schoolboy, and was on his way from Denver to Gibraltar. Rose probably landed at Gibraltar and was not on board the boat at the time she was sunk.  
There were also thirty British officers aboard the Persia bound for India. Cable communication with the East is so slow that details of the disaster are not expected to arrive for a day or two. A majority of the Persia's passengers were British, bound for India, including many women.  
Sixty efforts are being made by British ships to rescue survivors. Eighty-three second cabin passengers, including eight children, boarded Persia at London, according to information obtained at the Peninsular and Oriental Line. At least 250 of the five of the first class and three of the second cabin boarded the boat.  
160 Thought to Have Been Aboard.  
The company estimates that after deducting the number of passengers leaving the ship at her various ports of call about 160 passengers were aboard when the vessel was sunk.  
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### Samuel Hopkins Adams

Strikes straight out from the shoulder this morning in telling why the "Take Elevator—Save \$10" claim for Monroe Clothes is not warranted by fact. It is a case of decided interest in the light of the new model statute on misleading advertising.

Read this smashing article for its broad influence on the merchandise you buy—its effect will be sweeping.

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### The Sunday Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.